

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—A Amendment to the Constitution, Article X.

Number 40 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 19, 1841.

Whole Number 1,082.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square (of 310 ems, or fifteen lines of the sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 3 1/2 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till full, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

ROWAN HOTEL



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affords. His Stables spacious and commodious, supplied with grain and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

PLANTERS



(LATE DAVIS) HOTEL

GEORGE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS, as their table will always be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affords, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers, and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hagen, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Canden, S. C., Jan. 29, 1841.

PEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it up as a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. The TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in the order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful ostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Messrs. Haden, he remains on hand 6 fine Barouches, 3 Carriages, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulk, 2 close carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Giggs, of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, if a good land.

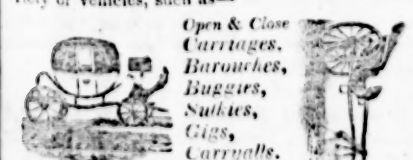
He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841.

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best material; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

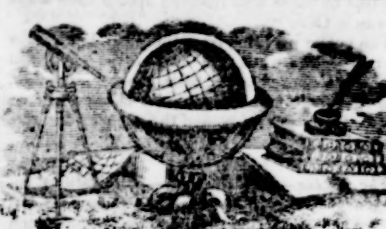
N. B. All kind of repairing done on the short notice.

DANIEL SHAVER,

D. F. HADEN

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

Male and Female School.



MR. & MRS. SCHECK'S School will re-open on Monday next, (15th of March,) in large and comfortable rooms, in their present dwelling. The Female department will be under the direction of Mrs. SCHECK. Terms as heretofore. Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Notes placed in my hands for collection, one given by David Holdshouser and Leonard Heick, for Sixty seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, or thereabouts; the other given by Leonard Heick and David Holdshouser, for Fifty Dollars, both of which Notes were made payable to William Hampton, and due some time in October last. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Notes, and the said Holdshouser and Heick from paying the same to any person but myself or my order.

HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running the line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Fridays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M., leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Mollin's Pills and Bitters, Hock's Pain-Expeller, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1840.

FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.

April 24, 1840.

LADIES AND

HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New London Blackberry Garden Seeds, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon as they "go like hot cakes."

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840.

K K K

KILL KASH KISS MEER

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and customers, that he has just returned from Charleston with a large supply of Groceries of every description, and ventures to say, that he has as great an assortment as any of the Northern Cities, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

The Subscriber's customers will remember that he published a notice in the papers of this place, requesting his customers who were indebted to call and settle, and those who have not done so, may rest assured, if it is not done before our next Court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

F. R. ROUCHE.

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a Grocery Store in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries.

—SUCH AS—

Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chickens, and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seed of all kinds, Indigo, Coppers, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Macaroon, Vermacelin, Sardines, Herrings,—essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUCHE.

March 12, 1841.

The "Mockburg Jeffersonian" and Charlotte Journal will insert the "Concord Coffee House," three weeks, and send their accounts to Salisbury.

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 30th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill and Court martial.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1841.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 5, 1841.

Attention!—Officers of 6th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side arms, for Drill;—and on Friday, the 2d of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection.

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

P. S.—Captains are ordered to make their returns on the day of Drill.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

NOTICE.

THE firm of a General & M. W. Alexander, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to A. Bennett, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

A. BENNETT.

March 2, 1841.

DR. G. R. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbrook, directly) opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

Doets, Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840.

Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, As't.

Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, as Attorney of John F. Cowan, an administrator of Joseph Cowan, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will receive and collect all claims in favor of said Joseph Cowan's estate, and pay all demands against the same, during the absence of the Administrator.

RICHARD LOCKE.

Rowan County, N. C., March 5, 1841.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder.

NEEDS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having as he conceives a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.

Salisbury, March 12.

Blanks For Sale Here.



AGRICULTURAL.

Agriculture is one of the most important occupations in which man can be employed. It was among the first commands that he received from his Maker to "replenish the earth and subdue it." Yet how lightly most men think of agriculture! To be a Physician, a Lawyer or Divine requires years of assiduous study and arduous thought; to become a Mechanic requires time, application and experience; but a farmer may be made in a day! It is but recently that any thing like an agricultural education has been thought of in this country; and even now few consider it of any importance. Agriculture is of itself a science, of as deep and abiding interest, of as much intricacy, and a thorough knowledge of which is as hard to be acquired and understood, as any of the sciences. It is of primary importance as affording food and raiment to the human family. It is the great hinge on which hang commerce and manufactures.

Had our forefathers properly estimated the importance of agricultural knowledge, we should not at this day have witnessed such a succession of useless, uncultivated and worn out lands as are to be seen through most of the Southern States.—What patriotism can a further leave his son equal to a correct agricultural education, connected with habits of industry and temperance formed by the father's precepts and example.

Let us set about an improvement. A little labor and money skillfully applied, shall restore the lost energies of our barren wastes, and "make the wilderness blossom as the rose," while Ceres shall bless the labors of the husbandman, and smiling plenty fill his well stored granaries with the precious fruits of industry.

SOWING BLUE GRASS.

Every farmer who thinks of raising horses, cattle or sheep, must be sure to have blue grass, or his labor will be spent to little good effect. The season is now at hand, both to make preparations and sow the seed. The preparation of ground consists in taking off the under growth where it is very close, turning the leaves, brush and old logs, and a complete harrowing, the last operation, however is not important, if the lands is inclined to lightness and is free from trash. The best soil is the black limestone land. After the preparation of the ground the next point of moment is to have good seed. We sowed last spring many acres, and in consequence of the bad seed, not a sprig of grass ever appeared. To judge of the quality of seed, first notice if they and the chaff with them have a green appearance; if they do, there is risk and they should not be purchased. If they have a "musty smell," there is danger; the seed have been heated and they are not likely to vegetate.—Seed one, two or even three years old, are nearly, or quite as good as fresh, if they have not been sowed to heat and have been kept in an airy dry room. Such as have been in the cellar should be avoided. The main matter is to buy seed from a man who is responsible for what he says, and there is little danger about the quality of seed. A bushel of seed in the chaff, or a gallon that is clean, is the allowance to the acre, but if double the amount be put on, the stand will be quicker and better.—The seed may be sown any time from the first of January to April; as a general rule, the earlier the better. It is a common practice in Tennessee and Kentucky; after the seed are sown, to turn all the stock upon the ground to tramp them in and close the soil. When they begin to sprout, turn the stock off. Let nothing graze on the young grass except a few sheep and calves or colts, till after it seeds, and then it should be lightly pastured till the second year. Be sure not to turn in stock too early in the spring nor feed the grass too close at any time.—Agriculturalist.

REASONS FOR MAKING SILK.

The Adams County (Pa.) Silk Society, offer the following reasons why they should cultivate silk: 1. Because it has been proven by the experience of many that the soil and climate of this country are well adapted, and that the crop is as certain as any other.

2. Because it can be produced by the ordinary members of a family to the value of several hundred dollars. Mr. Herr, a plain German farmer, of Lancaster County, with the aid of a little girl, and for two weeks, the additional aid of one of his farm hands, made this season about \$260 worth of silk, exclusive of state bounty.

3. Because one pound of silk will sell for as much as a barrel of flour, and can be more easily produced.

4. Because it requires one fourth of an acre to produce a barrel of flour, whilst the same amount of land will produce twelve pounds of silk, as proven by the Rev. D. W. McLean, of New Jersey, and many others.

5. Because one pound of silk, worth \$6, can be taken to market at as little expense as a pound of flour, worth four cents.

6. Because the labour of producing silk, is performed in six weeks, whilst any other article of produce requires six months.

7. Because it will add much to the wealth of the country, without any material additional cost, since most of the labor can be performed by children and infirm persons.

8. Because it is encouraged in this country by State bounties, whilst in European and Asiatic silk growing countries, a tax of \$3 per pound has been paid by the producers.

9. Because the Chinese mulberry, moras multi-culis, can be propagated more speedily, and at less cost, than any other tree that is raised in the country, the leaves of which may be used for worm feeding in two months after the bud is planted.

10. Because our importations of foreign silk already amount to \$20,000,000 annually, thus aiding in the support of foreign Governments, whilst our own country is suffering in consequence of those heavy importations.

12. Because there are hundreds of silk factories in operation in our country, at which they are

anxious to purchase all the raw silk that can be made, being at present forced to import raw silk to keep them employed.

Choking.—Important to Farmers.—The following method of relieving neat cattle when choking by a turnip or potatoe, has been tried, and found successful in every instance. Pour into the throat of the animal, from a junk bottle, a pint or so of lamp or any kind of oil, at the same time rubbing the throat briskly with the hand. Immediate relief will follow.

It has often been remarked, that the great fault of American farmers lies in the eager desire to add field to field; which often impoverishes them, keeps them in debt, and renders them unable to bring any part of their land into the highest and most profitable state of cultivation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Funeral was over—the dead shovelled away, what a strange thing it does seem, that, that very firm which we prized so dearly, which we prayed the winds to be gentle for, which we lapped from the cold in our arms, from whose footsteps we would have removed a stone, should be suddenly thrown out of sight—an abomination that the earth must not look upon—a despicable loathsome mass, to be concealed and to be forgotten! And this same composition of bone and muscle, that was yesterday so strong—which men respected, and women loved, and children clung to—to day so lamentably powerless, unable to defend or protect those who lay nearest to its heart; its riches wrested from it, its wishes spat upon, its influence expiring with its last sigh. A breath from its stony making all that mighty difference between what it was, and what it is!—Bulwer's Night and Morning.

From the Natchez Courier.

A SENTIMENTAL STORY.

It is a horrid day—and why shouldn't we write sentiment? An Englishman would hang himself in such weather—we'll sentimentalize. Bulwer writes sentiment, and what is to hinder us? It is better than committing suicide! If you should not agree with us, gentle reader, get two feet of strong rope, and hang yourself by way of experiment. And should we ever wonder over the field of Acheron together, we will compare notes, and decide the point at issue. But we'll not believe a word you may say against our theory, until you have made way with yourself.

Well, now for it! Shall we paint you the awful horrors of the tempest, show you the "air pumps of heaven, sucking up" their fatal draughts with a forty inch vacuum pump, and then you as an inside passenger in the ear of the Storm-King, as he enters in frantic fury through the shrieking sky? You should "sup full of horrors" were we to use our patent-locomotive steel-pen upon this terrible theme.

Or shall we write a tale of fiendish necromancy? How a young lady was beloved by two brothers—how one, "a good young man," was blessed by her rosy smiles and the other a dark haired, beetle-browed ruffian, blasted by her thunder-and-lightning frowns—how the black individual invoked the aid of Satan, and became a mighty magician—how he spirited away the damsel to an enchanted castle, into which no one could enter except he had the pass-word, presto-vedo-vedum—how a kind fairy, what a delightful little creature! gave the nice young man the pass—how he rescued the maiden "all forlora"—and how all the neighbors lynched the magician!

Or of love? "Yes, let it be of love, I heard a fair one cry," or if we did not hear her, we take it for granted that every fair reader when she came to the question, made that answer. An ancient authority, which is generally esteemed upon such points, has two lines, which run somewhat in this way.

"Love is a dizziness, It wien a tale a pair body gang about his business;"

and a very sensible thing it is in love, and that can be rarely said for him. For if the "pair body" would "gang about his business," love would be very apt to have his sight bill either laid over or altogether protested for want of time funds to meet it. Not a of hand are more formidable than bonds of the heart. Bricklaying is the "sovereign thing on earth" for a fit of love. Love and castle building always go together; well of course, as the bricklayer sees that no house can stand unless it is regularly built upon substantial foundations—the hard working fellow will soon by force of analogy discover that his six castles are not inhabitable, and upon enquiring for the original draftsman he'll find that it was love, and then what chance will love have against a trowel? No; let a "pair body" gang about his business, whenever he feels a fit of love coming on—and there's no hope at all for the boy archer.—Do you call that sentiment, sneers some beautiful lip like a half-crushed red rose upon a stalk of pearls? No, but its pretty good sense though! "I thought you were going to tell us a love tale," sighs the beauty—being entirely propitiated by that compliment to her lip. And so we are.

"Had you ever a cousin, Tom?" "Did your cousin happen to sing?"

Well, we had a cousin—high, she's the "anxious moth" of half a dozen little cousins now—well she was of form and feature as far above the concentrated charms of all the novels that ever were or will be written as Ananda Malvena Fitz-Allen was superior to Mrs. Jerry Snook. Her voice, it was like the wild warblings of an Eolian harp as it lulls the zephyrs to their slumbers—her eyes, look not upon the stars, you can't watch them there, and the cunning little gipsy had such a way of half closing the brilliant orbs, veiling their dangerous beams, and then with a sudden start, flashing their death dealing rays upon you, that your very heart incontinently felt the process of combustion—her brow, shaded by her auburn hair, was like a hand-breadth of white cloud mid the rich lace of a Southern sun-set—her hands were fitted for nothing but to sweep the harp's mellow chords, and to be kissed by a lover—and her feet—well, how we adore a pretty foot—her feet—Trina, queen of the fairies, would have given her most beautiful nut-shell chariot, just to have seen that perfect feature, we must call it.

Well we were in a dreadful condition about that cousin—sometimes, we'd call her "cousin," it was so delightful to claim relationship with such a perfect creature—and then we wouldn't call her cousin, for we laid a sort of trap, that if she asked, as we hoped she would, why we used not that cousin by title—we had a very pretty speech made up to intimate that we desired, when manhood came, to call her by a dearer name. But the provoking little miss never seemed to notice whether we couched her or not!

She was older than we—and her name was Eglantina.

One day, walking in the garden with the fair one, we determined to divulge the yet unspoken tale of affection, which surcharged our hearts. We were in a beautiful walk fringed with gooseberry bushes, when after the most approved fashion of romance, sinking gracefully upon one knee, in burning words we poured forth the story of our eternal love.

Eglantina calmly listened—we thought that we perceived a kind tear dimming her radiant eye—we rose, and stretched out our arms, expecting of course, that she would sink upon our breast, and murmur the gentle confession of reciprocated affection. Reader, she did not such thing.

She serenely turned and pulling a handful of green gooseberries, gravely asked:

"Cousin John, what are these?"

"Goose berries, my darling Eglantina!" answered cousin John.

"Eat them," she replied, "goose-berries must be good for your complaint!"

From the Charleston Mercury.

HOW BANKS ARE GOTTEN UP.

The following views are an abstract of a part of a very excellent article in the Boston Quarterly. Men on "Change are the last teachers to enlighten the world on Political Economy. They understand routine, but about the principles of their practice, and its moral and political bearing, they generally know nothing—care nothing—They are so busy gathering the acorns that lie upon the ground, that they have no time to look up to the branches whence they have fallen, much less to investigate the laws of their production."

If there was not specie enough in the world for the world's business, as they say, let them do less business, and the world will not suffer. But it is a shallow pretence. The difficulty is, that though there is specie enough in the world, there is too little in their pockets—and an increase of the amount in the world would do them no good. Paper money which they bring in to supply the alleged deficiency does not in fact supply it, it but defers the settlement of balances—specie settlement must ultimately be made in specie, and the balances being rated by the paper standard, more specie is required for the ultimate settlement, than if paper had never been issued.

Men of business want to make fortunes by buying and selling; but they have no money or property convertible into money, to buy with. They have only the faculty of buying and selling, and must get money on credit, from Capitalists or Bankers. Such credits are for the good of the community. Let the merchant have his loan of money to pay the planter for his cotton, and depend on the sale of the cotton to cancel the loan, and if the lender limits the credits to his own account means, the loss if any will fall on the speculator and the lender (the Bank) where it ought to fall—but if the Bank furnishes credits beyond its means or redemption, and speculators unscrupulously take advantage of the planter, who has nothing to lose, nor on the Bank, but on the planter, who has given his cotton for the notes which the Bank cannot redeem. There is the evil.

Suppose the speculator could get no credit at the Bank—or cannot make enough by his sale of cotton to leave him a living profit, besides paying Bank interest. He and a host of others in a like condition, petition for a Bank charter, and obtain the privilege of issuing as much in notes as they can keep out. They pay in their Bank Capital in Stock Notes, and substituting their notes as a corporation for their notes as individuals—buy cotton with them on their own credit, and unite in themselves, the characters of speculators, borrowers and lenders. They are their own Bankers. The planter sells to them as individuals his cotton, and is paid in their Bank notes. Then if they fail in their cotton speculation, they must fall as debtors, to their own Bank, and the Bank failing of course as debtors to the public—the notes he has received become trash in the hands of the planter, and he has suffered a dead loss of his cotton.

Other knots of individuals seeing how, by this machinery of a Bank business can be done, and the industry of the State controlled, without real capital, petition to have a Bank too. Thus Bank after Bank mushroomlike springs up—and a deluge of Bank notes ensues. Speculation rages, fortunes are made in a day—poor clerks of yesterday are millionaires to day—slow gains are despised—honest industry condemned—all the world rushes into gambling. But this must end. Balances must at last be paid in gold and silver—but of this there is not enough to be come at. A few fortunate cunning individuals come out of the crash with princely fortunes—the mass of active business men are just where they started; and the planters and farmers and mechanics are left in the lurch, with nothing to show for the products they have parted with. Such is the result of the paper system.

We shall in another paper, show how the working of Banks injures small dealers, and go on afterwards with some suggestions to Stockholders as to what they should require from a Board of Directors.

Law of Divorce in New Hampshire.—At the late session of the New Hampshire Legislature, the following provisions regulating divorces from the bonds of matrimony, among others, were enacted, and may not be without interest, if in some respects without a parallel.

"That divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall be decreed in favor of the innocent party, when the other shall be convicted of a felony and actually imprisoned for the same; or when the other shall become an habitual drunkard, and so continue to be for the space of three years, or having become an habitual drunkard shall so continue to be for such further space of time, not less than one year, as to amount to three years; or when either party shall so treat the other, as seriously to injure health or endanger reason; or when the conduct of either party shall be so gross, wicked, and repugnant to the marriage covenant, as to occasion the separation of the other for the space of three years, or having been so gross, wicked, and repugnant to the marriage covenant, as to occasion the separation of the other, shall so continue to be for such further space of time, not less than one year, as to amount to three years."

The Baltimore Republican says there are now outstanding 75,000 dollars of the old notes of the United States Bank issued under its charter from Congress. It is thought they have nearly been

lost or destroyed, as they have almost ceased to make their appearance. It is not improbable, however, that some miserly old fellows have had a good many of them locked up, as a resort in time of need. If so, they have kept them too long.—Should it prove that they are lost, or never presented for redemption, it will be so much clear gain to the Bank; but the amount we presume, will be small item, in the balance against speculators.—*Penn. State (S. C.) Messenger.*

It is said, that in a debate recently in the Illinois Legislature, on a motion to reduce the salaries of certain officers, a member observed that the Judges in that State were so poorly paid, that they were under the necessity of resorting to gambling, and horse swapping while on the circuit in order to support their families!—*Id.*

THE NEW SENATE.

Annexed is a correct list of the members thus far elected to the New Senate of the United States, commencing 4th March, 1841, or who hold over from previous years. Those in Italics are Whigs:

Term expires.	Term expires.
MAINE.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Ruel Williams 1841	W. C. Preston 1843
Geo. Evans 1847	J. C. Calhoun 1847
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	GEORGIA.
F. Pierce 1843	A. Cuthbert 1843
L. Woodbury 1847	J. M. Berrien 1847
VERMONT.	ALABAMA.
S. Prentiss 1843	C. C. Clay 1843
S. Phelps 1847	W. B. King 1847
MASSACHUSETTS.	MISSISSIPPI.
Rufus Choate 1843	J. Henderson 1845
I. C. Bates 1847	R. J. Walker 1847
RHODE ISLAND.	LOUISIANA.
N. F. Dixon 1845	A. Mouton 1849
J. F. Simmons 1847	A. Burrow 1847
CONNECTICUT.	TENNESSEE.
Perry Smith 1843	A. O. P. Nicholson 1845
J. W. Huntington 1845	Vacancy 1847
NEW YORK.	KENTUCKY.
Silas Wright 1843	H. Clay 1843
N. P. Tallmadge 1845	Morehead 1847
NEW JERSEY.	OHIO.
S. L. Southard 1847	Wm. Allen 1843
Miller 1847	B. Tappan 1845
PENNSYLVANIA.	INDIANA.
J. Buchanan 1843	O. H. Smith 1843
D. W. Sturgeon 1847	A. S. White 1845
DELAWARE.	ILLINOIS.
R. H. Bayard 1845	R. M. Young 1843
T. Clayton 1847	S. M. Roberts 1847
MARYLAND.	MISSOURI.
J. L. Kerr 1843	L. F. Lion 1843
W. D. Merrick 1845	T. H. Benton 1845
VIRGINIA.	ARKANSAS.
Wm. C. Rives 1845	A. H. Sevier 1845
Vacancy	W. S. Fulton 1847
NORTH CAROLINA.	MICHIGAN.
W. A. Graham 1843	A. S. Porter 1845
W. P. Mangum 1847	W. Woodbridge 1847

Of the 49 Senators elected, 37 are Whigs and 22 Democrats. The three vacancies will mostly, and perhaps all, be filled by Whigs. A Whig Senator will also be elected in Tennessee, when the Legislature meets, which we believe is next fall, in place of Mr. Nicholson, Democrat, who has been temporarily appointed by the Governor as successor to Felix Grundy, deceased.

By appointment of Governor. Holds office till next meeting of the Legislature.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

The President's House.—It will be remembered, that previous to the election, the Federal party charged that the mansion of the President was furnished in an extravagant manner, and that all sorts of stories were told as to its splendid accommodations, and the magnificent furniture that crowded its apartments. It will also be remembered, that the friends of the Administration denied these misrepresentations, and their assertions were confirmed at the time by the evidence of Mr. Lincoln, a Federal member of Congress, who asserted on the floor of the House of Representatives that the furniture was not equivalent to the necessities for a family, such as the President of the United States should entertain. The tables now are turned, and the same Federal members who were so loud in their denunciations against the Executive, are now asking for ADDITIONAL FURNITURE to make the mansion comfortable!! The sum of \$5,359 50 is reported by Mr. Noland, of the office of Commissioners of Public Buildings, as actually necessary to complete the furnishing of that house at the present time. So much for Federal veracity!!—*New York Standard.*

John M. Morehead, elected Governor of North Carolina, has, (we learn from the Raleigh Register,) left his post, and gone on to Washington, "to witness the inauguration of the new President." The people have not forgotten how lustily he declaimed last summer, against the "idleness" of the Clerks and others employed in the offices at Washington. Is he less a public servant than they are? If not, we would like to know what could be more "idle" than a visit for such a purpose? To witness the inauguration of the new President! How could he bear to look upon the splendor of such a pageant! We wonder if he was at the "People's Ball," which was free for every citizen—provided, he could pay ten dollars. Did he visit the White House, where the "old Hero" is now living "like a king," surrounded with all the trappings of "royalty"? We hope he has taken notes of what he saw, and will give the people a full account, when he comes before them again. We are particularly anxious that he should explain why, if it was wrong for Mr. Van Buren to live in the "richly furnished" White House, it is not equally so in Gen. Harrison's!—*Lincolnton Republican.*

Assumption of State Debt.—Upon this subject we have said but little, nor need we say much now. Its bearings will be seen in Mr. Benton's speech. It is, however, a matter which the people of this State in particular ought to understand. For this reason we mention it now. The amount of State Debts due to English stockholders is about \$200,000,000; of the precise amount we do not pretend to speak, but it is certain that it will not fall short of this sum. The State of North Carolina has had no part in contracting this debt. Two years ago, she did not owe a dollar; and even now, with the exception of the \$300,000 recently given by our Legislature to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, she is free from debt. If, as the British capitalists say, that if legislators are returned to our next Congress who are "more immediately interested in these stocks," they will use every exertion to

pass a law to assume these debts. This measure is sought for by British money dealers and by their friends in this country. They look to the next Congress and the Administration of Gen. Harrison to have this measure adopted; and Mr. Webster, the feed lawyer of the Barings & Co. in London, is the leader of the plan, and Mr. Clay his second. If the debts are assumed by Congress, how are they to be paid? From whom will the money be obtained? By taxation—from the hard working yeomanry of the country, whose daily labor scarcely supports them now. From these men the money will—in part from the State of North Carolina. We ask, where is the justice in this? There is none. The people have it in their power yet to decide against it; and they should understand what will be their condition if they suffer members to be returned who will support the assumption. Let every man look to these things—let all have their eyes open and their minds fully informed on the subject. It rests with the people to say what shall be done, and not the President or his cabinet. *Washington (N. C.) Republican.*

Delicate Reminiscence.—Mr. Seaton, the Mayor of Washington, in welcoming Gen. Harrison to that city, said, "you, sir, were the first man to receive a blow from Gen. Jackson; the very first act of his Administration was your recall as a minister to a foreign court." But there was one very delicate incident connected with this recall, that was omitted by the Mayor—viz. Mr. Clay voted for the recall aforesaid. Mr. Seaton also adverted to Gen. Harrison's services during the war; but omitted to remind him that he resigned in the midst of it, and that Gen. Jackson took his place and covered himself with glory. This was another "blow" which the Mayor failed to relate. Such delicate matters should not be omitted in a congratulatory address. Mr. Seaton was strangely forgetful.—*N. C. Standard.*

Episcopal Church in Texas.—The corner stone of the first Episcopal Church in the Republic of Texas, was laid on the 14th October last, in the city of Matagorda, the Rev. C. S. Ives, officiating on the occasion.

Sylvester's Reporter publishes the list of 152 Banks that have failed and swindled the community out of thirty eight millions of dollars. We do not say that this loss has fallen altogether upon those least able to bear it; but a very large proportion of it undoubtedly has. Men who labor for their daily bread and that of their families, must have suffered severely.

Firing of Cannon.—The great loss of human life which is constantly occurring by the imprudent or indiscreet firing of cannon, induced the late Secretary of War, Mr. POLK, to have prepared certain rules, the observance of which will prevent the occurrence of these accidents in future. The following are the rules, prepared by Capt. Huger of the Ordnance Board:

ORDNANCE BOARD, March 2, 1841.

The accidental explosions of cannon, by which many lives and limbs are lost annually, are generally caused by fragments of the burning cartridge from a previous discharge remaining in the gun, and which are not extinguished before the next charge is inserted.

By observing the following directions, most of these accidents may be prevented.

1st. The powder should be contained in a cartridge bag, made of worsted stuff or serge; the material should be entirely of wool, of a close texture, and the bag should be sewed with woollen yarn.

2d. The sponge should be made of woollen fringe, or sheep-skin, with the wool outwards, and it should fit the gun snugly, and fill the bore.

3d. The finger-stall is made of buckskin, or other soft leather, with a cushion stuffed with hair.

The vent (touch hole) should be stopped, by forcibly pressing this cushion upon it while the gun is being sponged and wadded. After the gun has been fired, it must be carefully sponged, to extinguish any burning remains of the cartridge. If this is done carefully with a dry sponge, it is certain to extinguish any pieces of burning flannel. The sponge should be forced down firmly against the bottom of the bore, and in this position it should be turned round two or three times in each direction. Care should be taken not to use a very wet sponge. If it is slightly dampened, it may do no harm; but it is far safer to use the sponge dry, than when it contains water, for the water is squeezed out, and remains in the bottom of the bore. On inserting the next cartridge, its lower end gets thoroughly soaked, and the wet powder does not burn on discharging the piece; but is driven into the pores of the woollen stuff, and forms a kind of match, which not only retains the fire, but is with difficulty extinguished by the sponge; whereas, a dry piece of burning woollen is easily extinguished. The free use of water in sponging, is the frequent cause of accidental explosions.

If the piece flash, or the priming tube blows, it should be approached carefully. The person who approaches it should approach in front of the axletree, to avoid being injured by the recoil, in case the piece goes off from fire remaining in the vent.

None but careful, sober men, and well instructed, should be allowed to sponge a gun, or serve the vent.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

It really is wrong, the way in which the new President is treated about the extra session. He is President, he has been elected as such by the people, and has a right to be treated as such, especially by his own party. It is out of the question in them to treat him as a nullity, and to do so publicly, and in the face of the country. Now, in this whole business of the extra session, the old gentleman is treated as a cypher, and that publicly and notoriously. Mr. Clay gave directions for this extra session before he left Kentucky; he had it placed in the Governor's message, and in a legislative act for holding the State elections in April, to be ready for the extra session on the third Monday in May. He arrived at Washington, sent into the Senate Chamber, and there instantly proclaimed it. He caused the necessary steps to be taken in different States to prepare for it. He held two caucuses here, and had his determination ratified by majorities in each of them. All this was public and notorious, and it was all done before Gen. HARRISON arrived here! Well, the old gentleman arrives—is informed of what was done—agrees to it of our own and posts off to Virginia, where he tells every body, friend and foe, male and female, adult and infant, that he will have an extra session, and that it shall be in the sweet and flowery month of May. While the old General is thus innocently gossiping in Virginia, what is going on here? What is revolving in Washington? All aback! New determinations on the tapis! and the extra session nearly countermanded! While the old General is telling every body in Virginia that it is to be, the question is started here whether it shall be? and the negative of the proposition seems to be predominant. Now, why this change? Simply because the signs

in the political horizon indicate majorities against a National Bank and a land revenue distribution. These two measures of Mr. Clay seem now to be in a fair way to be rejected at the extra session, and therefore the extra session is becoming, with its late ostentatious father a very questionable measure. The indications are now against it; and Mr. Clay who was incessantly proclaiming it at the commencement of Congress, is now as silent as the grave in relation to it. With all this, we have, of course nothing to do. It belongs to the new powers to decide the question; but we protest against one thing—against PUBLICLY treating the new President as a nullity, against exposing him to the ridicule of proclaiming an extra session in Virginia, while it is (being) countermanded here, and that by those who resolved upon it here while he was in Ohio.

The public may see, from this start, how things are to go—that while the old General is gratified with processions, dinners, balls, suppers, speeches, lady leaves &c. &c. all the real business is conducted by a power behind the throne, &c. &c.—*Globe.*

The Motive—The Reward.—The National Intelligencer says that a sense of duty impelled Mr. Badger to take the place in the cabinet "to which he has been called by the distinguished citizen whom he has so essentially aided in placing in the Presidential Chair." The Federal organ has the grace to confess that Mr. Badger was rewarded for his high cabin services, and plainly tells us that a partisan of Harrison does not find any reward from a consciousness of having done his duty, but looks to office for remuneration. To be sure, any man ought to be paid for such dirty work; but the "whigs" pretended that they were influenced by patriotic motives. It was all patriots—before, but all for the "spoils" after the election. But the Intelligencer is woefully wide from the mark in supposing that Mr. Badger "essentially aided" Harrison's election. He has some influence at soirees, dinner and tea parties, and some power over a few dependants—but he does not possess sufficient political influence over the minds of the people, to cause any man to be elected Constable in any District of North Carolina—and the man who contradicts this, where Mr. Badger is best known, violates the truth—with his eyes open.—*N. C. Standard.*

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

The Boston Morning Post seems to be gifted with the Scotch second sight. The inauguration parade which passed before its vision in Boston, is very much like that which President Harrison had through the streets of Washington on the 4th. The description of the day however, does not fit the fourth here! The third was the bright day with us, and the wet evening of the Democratic Administration was of that lovely, brilliant, and serene aspect, which always betokens another morning of clear and propitious skies.

"Hail be the heavens with black,"

was the fact on the day of the inauguration of Federalism: clouds of vapor darkened the sky, and clouds of dust the earth, during the whole of the fourth, and it has been followed by cold, and snow, and sleet, and rain, and storm; and even heavy thunder in the midst of the icy winter which has ensued.

The peagantry was in poor keeping with such solemn accompaniments. Long cabins, trumpery flags with silly mottoes—a little weaving machinery carried about on wheels, and protected in a sort of ark, followed by much such a route as the Boston Post describes, made up the train of the Chief Magistrate, while parading our streets in ostentatious triumph.—*Globe.*

It is said that our Whig Governor, Mr. Morehead, left his post of duty at Raleigh, and posted to Washington, to witness the Inauguration on the 4th. If he was then so nervous on the subject as he was last summer, the display of the "pomp of royalty" at the Inauguration of Gen. Harrison, must have made him exchange that lively grin which he generally carries on his phiz for a most awful expression of the horrible. We have no doubt he could have the nerve to witness the whole scene—being a very modest gentleman anyhow.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

The following sensible remark on the Address of the new Administration are from the Baltimore Republican:

THE INAUGURAL.

"Our readers have already seen the inaugural address of President Harrison; and we think that all who have had the patience to read it through, will agree with us in the opinion that it is a miserably poor production, and very different in its style and manner from the documents we have been accustomed to see from the hands of those who have preceded him in the high station he occupies. It displays throughout a degree of egotism truly disgusting, and entirely unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. A large portion of it consists of mere truisms. His remarks upon the subject of the veto power is a perfect piece of nonsense, and full of the most palpable contradictions. On the subject of Abolition he is more explicit, avowing his disapprobation of any attempt on the part of the people of one State to interfere with the institutions, and internal concerns of others; and it is the only, or almost the only one respecting which he is so. On the subjects of a National Bank, the Tariff, the mode of keeping the public funds, the distribution of the public lands, our foreign relations, and others respecting which the people feel a deep and lively interest, he says nothing; or expresses himself in such a manner as to render it almost impossible to understand his meaning. His whole drift seems to be to draw attention to the Executive, the chosen chief of the public, and who depends upon the will of the people for his election, as the only source of all possible ills; and while the operations which are calculated to undermine the liberties of the people, and render them subject to the machinations of the wily and powerful, may work without attention, or create any alarm; and that the Executive may be placed beyond the reach of any regard for the feelings or interests of the people, he urges that he should be confined to a service of a single term, that the people may have no opportunity of expressing, by their votes, their approbation or disapprobation of his measures.—Those who can feel satisfied with the document must be easily pleased.

State of Decatur.—The St. Louis Gazette mentions the probability that sometime within the next fifteen years, another star will be added to our constellation, with the title of the State of Decatur. It will extend, according to that paper, over the Prairie region north of Iowa, stretching probably from the Missouri to the Mississippi river, embracing the country watered by the St. Peters, the Sioux and Jacques rivers and include a part of the Coteau de Prairie. Its latitude will be the same as Michigan, northern New York, Vermont and

New Hampshire, with a soil far superior to the average of these States taken together.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 19, 1841.

"THE DELUSION."

We find in President Harrison's Inaugural a most extraordinary admission of what is beginning to be pretty clear to a great many of those who were cheated, but what we did not expect to hear so openly acknowledged by the General himself, or his partisans yet awhile—we mean the fact that he was elected by "delusion." Hear him:

"Although the fiat of the people has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a MOTIVE MAY EXIST TO KEEP UP THE DELUSION UNDER WHICH THEY MAY BE SUPPOSED TO HAVE ACTED IN RELATION TO MY PRINCIPLES AND OPINIONS."

This is the very thing the Democratic party have said; that the people were deluded, that is, according to the dictionary meaning of the word, cheated into the election of President Harrison—for saying so, we have been vehemently abused by the Whigs, and now here is the admission of the fact in the Inaugural they so much laud. The people have been deluded not in relation to his "principles and opinions," for of these there were none exposed, but by promises of reform, economy, prosperity, and better times, which were to have followed immediately on the heels of the Whig victory. Where has the reform been commenced? In what has their economy been practised? Where is the general prosperity—where the abundance of money and better times promised? President Harrison knows that it was all a "delusion," and a good many honest men who were deceived, are beginning to be of the same opinion.

THE "GOLD SPOONS" AND "GOLD PLATES" BURNING.—We ask the sober consideration of those who were last summer deceived by the false statements of Whig orators, and the lying items of Ogile's speech about the gold spoons in the President's House, to the following extracts from proceedings of last Congress. We print them to show the people who heard these statements repeated again and again, how they were imposed upon, and gulled, so that they may judge hereafter who are to be believed and who are not.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 23, when the resolution which afterwards passed for appropriating \$6,000 to buy additional furniture for the President's House was under consideration:

"Mr. ALFORD moved the following substitute:—That, for furniture for the President's House, the President should be authorized to sell the gold spoons and other such furniture as he may deem extravagant and unnecessary, in the President's House, and purchase with the proceeds of the sale thereof such furniture as he may deem proper and useful."

"Mr. DENNIS. I desire to be informed, if there are any 'gold spoons' in the President's House?"

"Mr. LINCOLN explained that he did not know there were any such articles as 'gold spoons' among the President's furniture."

Mr. Lincoln is a distinguished Whig from Massachusetts; and is the same gentleman who put the seal of contradiction on Ogile's contemptible lying speech when it was delivered. He here says there are no such articles as "gold spoons" among the President's furniture. In addition to this the following certificate from the Commissioner of Public Buildings was read in the House:

"I do hereby certify that a large elegant gilt plate named in the above extract from the inventory of furniture in the President's House, taken by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, March 24, 1825, is the same which is now in use at the President's House, and that no other has been purchased for the House since that date. I do also certify that it appears from the inventory of furniture in the President's House taken by the Second Auditor and the Commissioner of Public Buildings on the 3d of March, 1829, by order of President Jackson, there were twelve dozen silver-gilt dessert knives and forks, three dozen silver-gilt dessert spoons, and seventy-one silver-gilt teaspoons. And I do further certify that no gold or silver gilt knives, or forks, or spoons, or plate of any description has been purchased for the President's House since Mr. Van Buren became the Chief Magistrate of the nation."

"W. NOLAND, C. P. R."

Here then is the whole truth, and here ends the gold spoon humbug. It was impudently planned, and boldly maintained by the Whig speech-makers till after the election. This election which it was fabricated to influence is over, and its effect, if it had any, has been produced, but surely it becomes all who were cheated by it, and other contemptible fabrications of a like character, to reflect soberly in their second thought now that the violence of an excited contest has passed away. They ought to ask themselves how much credit should hereafter be given to the statements of men who have played them so false in the past. They were humbugged by stories about the President's furniture, the Census, and many other things; and they were gulled with promises of economy, reform, prosperity and flows of money. The statements are now proven to be false, and the promises—let every man answer himself how they have been fulfilled.

Profession and Practice.—There is nothing against which the Federal party have been accustomed to exclaim more violently—nothing which they have affected to condemn with greater indignation than the appointment of members of Congress to office. Gen. Harrison himself took occasion to express his disapprobation of the practice last summer, and all his leading prints then agreed that it was monstrous—an abuse which the pure old patriot would reform if he got into power.—Well, this was their doctrine before the election, now let us see what has been their practice since. Out of the six members of the new Cabinet, four were taken from Congress; Webster and Crit-

orders from the Senate and Granger and Bell from the House. How many more will be rewarded with foreign missions and other appointments, time has to show. The start, it must be admitted, is certainly a very pretty and consistent one.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

About the time of the adjournment of Congress it was the general impression at Washington that an Extra Session would be called to convene sometime in May. Late accounts, however, intimate that it is now considered by the knowing ones questionable, whether there will be one at all or not. The Council of the Administration seems to be divided on the expediency of the movement, some for, some against it, and it is yet not certainly ascertained which division will prevail. When Gen. Harrison was in Richmond Virginia just before his inauguration the "Whig" of that city said, "We understand that Gen. Harrison makes no secret of his determination to call an Extra Session of Congress, probably in May, and that the necessity for so doing has urged itself upon his mind for several months past." From this it appears the President was satisfied and "determined," and if no Extra Session is called, he must either have changed his mind, or has been over-ruled by some "power behind the throne, greater than the throne," or he hesitates to do what he believes necessary for fear of the consequences. We will, however, soon know what is to be done. If the call is made we shall have more to say about it.

LOG CABIN FURNITURE.

The Whigs told the people last summer that when Gen. Harrison was elected he would sell the extravagant furniture which Mr. Van Buren had in the White House, and buy such as was necessary to furnish it in a style of log cabin simplicity. Gen. Harrison is now President, and here good reader, is a list of the plain, simple "log cabin" furniture which is to be purchased for the White House, in addition to that which Mr. Van Buren has had:

North Chamber.	
8 chairs	\$22 00
Wardrobe	50 00
Marble top work stand	15 00
Fire set	6 50
Dressing table	35 00
Curtains for three windows	60 00
1 feather bed	45 00
1 curled maple French bedstead	25 00
1 curled hair mattress	45 00
1 centre table	25 00
1 set chamber toilet ware	16 00
\$318 00	
The same furniture as above for No. 7	
South	318 00
The same furniture for No. 6 North	
1 hearth rug for each	45 00
No. 1, South Chamber.	
1 feather bed	45 00
1 wardrobe	50 00
6 chairs	22 00
1 washstand	15 00
1 centre table	25 00
1 feather	8 00
1 fire set	6 50
1 rug	15 00
Chamber toilet ware	16 00
No. 2, South Chamber.	
1 centre table 4 feet diameter	35 00
1 fire set	6 50
1 shade for mantle piece	10 00
No. 3, South Chamber.	
1 lounge, with feather pillows	60 00
1 centre table	25 00
No. 4, South Chamber.	
1 dozen chairs	32 00
1 wardrobe	50 00
1 lounge, with feather pillows	60 00
Ante-Room.	
12 chairs, morocco seats	100 00
1 centre table, marble top	60 00
Brussels carpets	275 00
New grate and fire irons	40 00
1 rug	50 00
1 mirror	75 00
2 sofas	150 00
Curtains for two windows	60 00
Hearth rug	20 00
No. 4, North Chamber.	
1 wash stand	18 00
1 dressing table	35 00
1 centre table	35 00
6 chairs	22 00
Fire set	6 50
Rug for hearth	15 00
No. 3, North Chamber.	
1 fire set	6 50
8 chairs	22 00
1 wardrobe	50 00
1 centre table	35 00
1 washstand	15 00
No. 2, North Chamber.	
New carpet	275 00
Hearth rug	20 00
Alfing curtains	15 00
Large Dining Room.	
Eighteen and vanishing twenty-four chairs	18 00
2 new window curtains	125 00
New grates and fire irons	40 00
76 yards of cloth	162 00
Dinner set entire	500 00
Furniture for the kitchen	150 00
For Basement.	
10 single mattresses at \$15 each	150 00
7 bedsteads	50 00
24 Windsor chairs	24 00
Bedding for sixteen servants at \$10 per head	160 00
10 feather pillows	30 00
Common crockery for servants	150 00
Washing tubs, pails, brooms and brushes	100 00
New covers for six parlor lounge chairs	72 00
New lining silk curtains in circular room	150 00
Passage stoves and lamps generally	150 00
Linen for servants independent of table and towels	50 00
Brushes of various kinds for chambers	50 00
Toilet chamber ware for six rooms	90 00
\$3,350 50	

Who does not recollect how the Whig speech makers rung the charge of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren, how they made him "princely style" of living, the burden of their songs? Every man knows that their speeches were made up of little else than abuse of what they called his extravagance, and praise of Gen. Harrison's log cabin simplicity. The people were told that he lived in a style of royal splendor, unbecoming a Republican President, with furniture that was fitted for a palace. The orators enumerated his "french bedstead," "gold spoons," and "gold plate," and some even descended to his dish-rags and towels, to show that reform was needed in the

kitchen department. Now let every honest man who was led away to the support of Harrison by these false alarms and log cabin professions of anxiety for simplicity and economy, examine the list above, and be astonished. Here he will see french bedsteads;—Brussels Carpets at \$275 a piece; lounges, at \$60; a sofa at \$75; centre tables at \$75; wash stands at \$18; hearth rugs at \$25; and so on through the catalogue, and all this let it be remembered, is to be added to the "splendid furniture" which was in the "palace" during Mr. Van Buren's term, but which was not considered sufficient for the "log cabin" President. That the President's House should be furnished in this style is what we have never objected to, but the people know what the Whigs professed in the case last summer, and they see what they practice now.

An Outrage of Law.—Before the close of the last session of Congress, Printers to the Senate were elected by that body for the next two years, as has always been done heretofore. The proceeding although perfectly in form, and altogether according to precedent was violently opposed by the Federal Senators, who went so far as to refuse to vote, and even threatened that the election should be annulled as soon as the new dynasty were in power. It was expected that some of the more violent and unhesitating would make the attempt, but many doubted whether a majority of the party could be brought to aid in the perpetration of so high-handed an outrage as the actual rescinding of the contract would be. Yet it has been done. The contract has been declared null, and new printers elected, and we have to say, with feelings of humiliation for the deep disgrace of our State in such a senatorial representation, that the Resolution of outrage was submitted with forward haste by Mr. Mangum on the 4th, immediately after the organization of the new Senate. So that one of their very first acts has been a violation of law. And this is the beginning of the Federal rule. Mr. Willie P. Mangum is exemplifying the old adage, that "one renegade is worse than ten Turks." He outstrips his new associates in obedience to the ruling powers, and is eager in zealous performance of what looks very like the low work of the party. From former professions of State Rights republicanism, he has sunk to the estate of one of the blindest followers, and most fawning sycophantic flatterers of Clay the Tariffite, and Webster the anti-war Federalist. Blair & Rives were first elected Printers to the Senate, the contract was entered into and signed, and having been so closed, could not be annulled by the Senate. A refusal of either party—the Government or the contractors—to comply with it clearly subjects the one so refusing to an action for the same.

"THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN."

We have received the first number of this new recruit in the good cause of Democracy and States Rights. Jos. W. Hampton, Esq., the Editor of the Jeffersonian, is favorably known to the public as an able, bold, and vigorous writer, and will, we are sure, receive from the Republican corps editorial of North Carolina a hearty welcome back to their ranks. He boasts as his standard, the glorious one—*we are*, and assumes as a true champion the principles, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions which contain the doctrines of our political faith. He has our best wishes for success every way.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate. The Editor states, is now established in a condition so far promising, and with such prospects as to warrant its continuance, and it will accordingly be hereafter issued regularly by the 12th of each month. The friends of Temperance in North Carolina ought to encourage and sustain this publication.

THE AMISTAD CASE.

The Globe of the 10th instant, says, "We understand that the Supreme Court has decided that the Africans who came to our shores in the Amistad shall be liberated." The Court have decided that there may be property in slaves, but they say that there is no proof that the Africans of the Amistad were slaves according to the laws under which they were claimed as such, but, on the contrary, they were free according to the Spanish laws, in virtue of which they are claimed as such. Judge Baldwin dissented from the opinion of the Court.

The Extra Standard.—Mr. Loring has issued a prospectus and specimen number for an "Extra Standard" to be published semi-monthly at \$1 in advance, per annum. The Extra Standard will contain, we take it from the number issued, nearly all the original matter of the weekly paper. It is a very neat quarto in appearance, and certainly a very cheap publication. The prospectus is in another column.

McLeod, the Canadian British prisoner, has been removed from Lockport to Albany for trial. This was done for the reason that an impartial Jury could not be had in Western New York.

"Father Williams," the Congressional representative from the Surry district, has, we learn, published an address to his former constituents in which he announces himself a candidate for re-election. He has filled a seat in Congress for a number of years until the distinguishing sobriquet of "father of the House," has been applied to him, although we believe he is yet in the enjoyment of a "state of single blessedness." His district gives a large Federal majority when voting full, but two years ago in the last campaign he was elected only by the meager majority of 150 to 50 or about that over Mr. Murchison his democratic opponent, although he made every exertion during the canvass. He will probably be left at home this time, if he has any opposition.

A very disastrous and destructive fire has recently occurred in Washington, Geo., by which a large portion of the town was consumed.

Hon. Jesse A. Byrum has declined being a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Halifax district.

GREEN W. CANNON, Esq., of Mecklenburg, has been nominated by the Democratic party of his district as their Candidate for Congress. With the large Republican majority of the two Counties of Mecklenburg and Lincoln we should think there is little doubt of Mr. Cannon's election. He is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and firm political integrity, and we add we know, discharge the duties of a representative in Congress with honor to himself and credit to his district. Col. D. M. BARRINGER of Cabarrus, is the Candidate of the Harrison Whigs.

The extract following is from the New York Herald, a Harrison print, but one which gives sound and able articles in reference to the money market and the Banks. Here we see the truth freely admitted, which the Democratic party maintain, that the abuses of the Banking system, its swindling, dishonest, speculating management, has brought ruin and distress on the country, and not any action of the Federal Government, as has been charged for effect, by the Whigs. A sound banking system is able to sustain itself, neither asking aid, nor fearing injury from the action of Government. The people must soon see the miserable falsity of the Whig doctrine which charged on Mr. Van Buren the evils of this system heretofore, and promised that the election of Gen. Harrison should restore confidence and prosperity. The Herald says:

"The small degree of confidence created by the change of Government is already gone. The public begin to discover, that if the banking system had been sound, the action of the Federal Government could not have effected it, and being unsound it is beyond the power of the Government to restore it. The miserable management and folly exhibited in the array of fancy stocks displayed by the United States Bank, as its assets, given the lie completely to the assertion that it was the measures of the Federal Executive that produced the revolution. We have now nearly reached the close of this state of affairs, and the public is beginning to turn in disgust from the miserable humbuggery of those party leaders, that are attempting, to restore it."

Mr. Van Buren was invited by a number of the Democratic members of Congress to accept before his departure from Washington City, a public dinner, tendered by them as a testimony of respect and regard. The letter of invitation says:

"Occupying a position to have been close observers of your conduct, both public and private—witnesses of the ability, patriotism, firmness, and disinterestedness with which you have pursued the straight path of the public good—approving the great measures and principles of your Administration—admiring the frankness and decorum of your personal deportment in all the trying scenes through which you have passed—and entering for you the highest degree of respect and esteem—the undersigned could not reconcile it to their feelings to separate from you without expressing to you the sentiments of respect, confidence, and approbation with which your conduct has inspired them."

Mr. Van Buren in reply respectfully declined the dinner, for reasons given.

Some incorrigible fellow in New York City has been practicing on the credulity of the Gothamites, by playing off a hoax almost equal to Locke's celebrated Moon story, or the "log cabin" parades, and Whig promises of last summer. It seems that an Extra, purporting to have been issued from Buffalo, N. Y., was circulated in the city, giving an account of the entire disappearance of the Falls of Niagara, with minute particulars of the wonderful and extraordinary event. As this is the age of wonders, some of the newspapers swallowed the story, and, of course, their astonished readers swallowed it too, many believing it as firmly as some do that Mr. Webster is a Republican, or that the Whigs had any idea of carrying out their professions and promises aforesaid. We are certainly not more surprised at the credulity of the gullible in one case than the other.

Great Speed.—The President's Inaugural was carried from Washington to Baltimore by Rail Road express, in 1 hour and 15 minutes—to Philadelphia in 5 hours and 40 minutes, and through to New York, 220 miles, by eleven o'clock, on Thursday night, or in 10 and a half hours from Washington, being at the rate of over 20 miles an hour.

THE INAUGURATION PARADE.

The National Intelligencer, the official of the new administration, contains a long account of the "order of procession," the pageant, and parade on the 4th of March, attending the Inauguration of the "log cabin" President. It was a grand display in truth, such as might have marked the accession of a monarch to his hereditary throne, but such as has never before been seen in this Republic on the occasion of an Inauguration of a President elect. There was an attempt at all the splendor of a royal pageant, the parade of soldiery, the marshalled procession, with the gaudy banners, and every attendant pomp and circumstance of royal magnificence, and in contrast with all this, bringing up the rear, were several "log cabins" of city manufacture, fit emblems in construction, and appearance, as well as in the place assigned them that day in the splendid procession, of the humble purpose they were made to subserve last summer.

Such was the Inauguration of Gen. Harrison, the "log cabin candidate," whom the people were taught to regard as a pattern of simplicity in all things; one who would despise the parade and pomp of station, and be a plain, unostentatious, "citizen President." The accounts published in the Harrison prints of the Inaugural display, show it to have been the most splendid and ostentatious ever seen in Washington City. We will give some extracts from them to show our readers this next week.

MR. GRANGER THE NEW POST MASTER GENERAL.

It is such an emotion could be excited by any conduct of the Federal press, we might be really astonished at their positive and affectedly indignant denial that Francis Granger, whom Gen. Harrison has placed at the head of the Post Office Department, is obnoxious to the charge of Abolitionism. It is to us passing strange that they should think of denying it. Do they fancy the records of Congress to be inaccessible to the people? Or have they such contempt for their intelligence as to suppose a word of denial will weigh against notes and acts? We do consider the unblushing assertion that he never favored the Abolitionists, as one of

the very boldest attempts yet made by the party to set aside recorded facts and truth, and to deceive the country by bare assertion. They know what effect the appointment of an acknowledged Abolitionist to this office, would have on Southern whigs, and hence we have had extorted from Mr. Granger a disavowal of Abolition; but what of that? We judge men by their acts not their words. Let us go back to the Journals of Congress and examine Mr. Granger's votes. On the 8th of February 1836, Mr. Pickney introduced in the House of Representatives a set of resolutions which were referred to a select committee, which was instructed to report the following among others.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia."

Where was Mr. Granger found here? Voting with 42 Abolition whigs that Congress had the right to interfere with slavery in the District. Yet we are told he is no friend of Abolition—no enemy of Southern institutions. He votes against the South, and with the incendiaries, but he is still our friend! Do the Harrison prints think the people of the South will submit to be trifled with, on this deeply important subject?

The New York Herald has the following notice of the Inaugural:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The address is one of the most unevenly composed and written documents that ever came from the brain or pen of a public functionary. Parts of it are most excellent, and other parts are most trashy. The best parts of it contain some of the soundest and purest doctrines that were ever conceived; but they are very hard to live up to. Many other parts are unworthy the type at college, or his first attempt at composition.

Every definite statement in the address might have been given in one fourth the space which the message occupies. There are too many words; it deals too much in generalities. There is too much said about nothing. The remarks about one term were all unnecessary; that point was in the contract; those relative to the interference of officeholders in elections are just, and just what they should be. But in relation to the veto and executive power there is too much taddle; all the points could have been given in a dozen lines.

The nonsense about "an exclusive metallic currency" is a crocheted by his own brain; a sort of shuttlecock which he stuck up and knocked down for amusement three times in one paragraph. The remarks about the District of Columbia are miserably written; the sentences are involved, complicated, and tortuous; they may be construed to mean any thing or nothing. The balderdash about Oliver Cromwell, Caesar, and Bolivar, will elevate the President in the eyes of no one. He does not understand the character of either.

The clumsy allusions to Greece and Rome, repeated again and again, may be thought classic by some, but it would be difficult to prove them so.

As to the statement about no Republic ever merging into an aristocracy, General Harrison ought to have read the history of Venice, and one or two Republics we could name, before he made the sweeping assertions we find in his message.

The miserable manner in which the subject of Abolition, and especially the subject of our foreign relations are shrouded over, is sufficient to stamp the inaugural with reproach from all.

The Herald is struck, like all readers of the Inaugural, with the patchwork which appears in the paper. The paper is imbued throughout with the principles and designs of WEBSTER; but to cover them, there is a shower of the General's old allusions to the Romans poured over the whole. A single passage from the address is sufficient to develop the substance which lurks beneath the disguise.

Speaking of the Constitution and the implied constructions to which it has been subjected, the address says:

"As was to be expected, however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant."

"This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of power claimed under a general clause, giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter, also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect, that most of the instances of alleged departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the people."

What have been the alleged departures from the letter or spirit of the Constitution? The alien law—the sedition law—the National Bank law—the law funding the State debts—the Tariff law exclusively for protection—the system of Internal Improvement for the States under national authority. These are the main points in which the Constitution has been assailed, and what evidence have we that public opinion has undergone a change in regard to any one of them? Up to the last Presidential election, the universal conviction was, that the principles on which those infringements of the Constitution had been at first sustained, had been at last renounced even by those who had for years most strenuously combated for them.

Until near, the close of the canvass, the prominent supporters of General HARRISON disavowed the design of renewing the contest upon any of these questions. Why, then, does the inaugural now say it is "consolatory to reflect that most of the instances of alleged departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the people," if a renewal of all these defeated designs were not now contemplated? The public will presently see that the consolation found in the assurance, that the old Federal measures, proscribed for so many years as unconstitutional, have now received the sanction of the majority, is attributable to the fact that Mr. WEBSTER means to bring forward these obnoxious schemes again. HARRISON has denounced some of them himself, by way of gaining favor with the people, and now they are to be pressed and to be sanctioned by him as demanded by the will of the people! There are other ingenious modes adopted in the inaugural, doubtless suggested by the fertile mind of Mr. WEBSTER, to reconcile the country to his dangerous designs, to which we will advert hereafter.—Globe.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is Vice President Johnson's Address to the Senate upon his relinquishing the Speaker's chair in that body:

"In taking my leave of this body no language is adequate to express my feelings. I have associated many years in the councils of our common country, and it has been my great pleasure and happiness, that my personal relations have always been kind and friendly, without distinction of party. I was elected to the place I occupy by an

equal vote of the Electoral College, and a majority of the votes of the People.

"After having served my country, for thirty-two years—two years in the Legislature, and thirty years in the Government—it is natural that my remembrances should be awakened to the past. My situation here has been pleasant and agreeable. Such has been the generous and magnanimous course of conduct of all towards me, that it could not be otherwise. If, in the discharge of my official duties, I have ever failed to meet your approbation, it has been rather from the want of ability than of will. My intentions have always been, to preside with impartiality and justice.

"The place I hold is hereafter to be occupied by a distinguished son of Virginia, and in leaving the place I occupy it is with no feeling of dissatisfaction towards any one, or towards the verdict of the people against me; I have always bowed, and always shall bow in deference to the will of the majority. Permit me to take this occasion to bid you all an affectionate farewell.—Whatever destiny may await you, my best wishes attend you both in your affairs in this world, and in your destiny in the world to come."

Colonel Johnson exhibited much emotion during the delivery of this valedictory. Mr. Mangum moved a vote of thanks, upon which Mr. Clay of Kentucky, paid a high compliment to the impartiality of Colonel Johnson as Speaker of the Senate and to his long and various public services.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg assembled at the Court-house in Charlotte, on Friday the 26th ultimo. On motion of David Parks, Esq., Dr. STEPHEN FOX was called to the Chair, and Adj. WILLIAM ALEXANDER appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, Dr. Charles J. Fox offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Democratic party of Lincoln County, at a recent public meeting, nominated our fellow citizen, GREEN W. CANNON, Esq., as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States, and kindly requested an expression of the sentiments of the other Counties composing the District in regard to said nomination; therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democracy of Mecklenburg, give to said nomination our cordial approbation;—that we know Mr. Cannon to be a true Democrat of the school of '38, and regard him as possessing, in an eminent degree, the characteristics which should mark the representative of a free People—to wit: honesty, firmness, and capacity; and that we will use all honorable exertions to promote his election.

Resolved, That we tender to our Republican brethren of Lincoln our sincere thanks, for their generous sacrifice of personal preferences, in passing over their gifted favorites, and bestowing their choice upon a citizen of our County—showing that their devotion is not to men, but to the great principles of Equal Rights, and the harmony of our party.

Resolved, That we regard the "Signs of the Times" as so fully indicative of a speedy re-assertion of Democratic men and measures throughout the Union, when those who have seized upon the Government by stratagem and fraud, will be indignantly hurled from the high places of power, and our beloved country, as in the memorable struggle of 1800, again rescued from the reign of Federalism and her thralldom to the money power.

Resolved, That Major Henry W. Conner, after many faithful years' faithful service in Congress, deserves the thanks of his constituents, and we extend to him in his retirement the plaudits of a well done good and faithful servant; and that the Chairman transmit to him a copy of this Resolution.

On the motion of the Preamble and Resolutions, Col. Hoke of Lincoln was called up, and addressed the meeting for half an hour in the usual eloquent and humorous style, eliciting frequent bursts of applause.

On motion of Capt. JOHN WALKER,

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary are requested to sign these proceedings, and have them published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, with a request to the Editors of the Lincoln Republican and Western Carolinian to copy the same.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.

RESPECT TO THE PRESIDENT.

On Saturday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in accordance with previous arrangements, the members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Government of the United States, waited upon the President to present their united and official respects, on his approaching retirement from office.

Mr. Fox, as the senior of the Diplomatic body, delivered an address in their name to the President, which, with the reply, we publish below.

MR. FOX'S ADDRESS.

SIR: I have the honor to address you in the name of the Diplomatic body, accredited to the United States of America. We are anxious, sir, to express to you the high respect and esteem which we entertain for your character, as well as the gratitude that we feel personally for the kindness and courtesy we have always received at your hands. We shall all remember with satisfaction the period during which our respective public duties have placed us in communication with you. Government; and now taking leave of you officially, we beg to be allowed to assure you of the sincere interest we shall ever feel for the continued welfare and happiness of yourself and of your family.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

I reciprocate, sir, cordially, the expressions of respect and esteem which you have made to me in behalf of the members of the Diplomatic body accredited to this Government.

I would have regretted deeply the occurrence of a single circumstance in our official intercourse to interrupt those relations of mutual respect and personal kindness, the maintenance of which, between public functionaries is always agreeable, and which seldom fails to exercise a salutary influence upon the transaction of public business. Your obliging expressions have satisfied me that my utmost wishes in this regard have been fully realized, and I derive great pleasure from the conviction.

The members of the Diplomatic body will please to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the interest they take in the future happiness of myself and family; and I beg them to be assured that I will always cherish a lively solicitude for their individual welfare, and for the welfare of those whose happiness is dependent upon theirs.

MARRIED.

In Davidson County, on the 25th instant, by Alfred South, Esq., Mr. WILSON McRARY to Miss ELIZABETH McGUIRE.

In Iredell County, on the 4th instant, by Levi N. Alexander, Esq., Mr. JOHN PEPPERGRASS to Miss JANE MCCOY.

In Burke County, on the 6th instant, by Alexander McGinnis, Esq., PETER HELMS, aged 14 years, to Miss JANE WALLACE, about the same age. Also, in the same County, at the same time and place, by the same, ALLEN WALLACE, aged 15 years, to Miss MARY HELMS, aged 23 years.

DIED.

In Davidson County, on Sunday, the 11th instant, Mr. PETER HEDRICK, aged 38.

Practical Department.

"ALSO, GENTLE FRAMES AT RANDOM STYING."

THE PAST.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

THE PAST! What is it, but a faded dream
Of promised joys, of bliss on a stream,
Which flows no longer to a shoreless sea,
The boundless ocean of eternity.
The Past! Where is it? In the eternal mind,
It still exists, to aid the Future find
In one vast panorama! mortal eye
Sees but the Present, as it passes by.
The Past! Why is it that it leaves behind
So sad a legacy to all mankind?
Memory looks back with vain regrets and tears,
While lingering o'er the urn of wasted years.
The Past! How is it that we don't improve
From these instructive pictures as they move?
Phoebus—experience—how can man demerit?
Be wise to-day—be mad to-morrow!
Thus touch the humble with the grave in view,
Thus teach the wise—and what they teach is true.
But hope—sweet hope—collusive hope, still smiles;
Faints to the Future, flatters and beguiles.
All these poor treacherous promises too far,
The bubble bursts—and we are what we are.

VARIETY.

Smoking a Jaror.—We have heard of smoking
hans, and we have often heard folks excrete a
smokey chimney, but until the present moment, we
did not imagine it possible the pyrologous process
could be practically made use of, to alter the opinion
of a Jaror. It seems that when the jury in a
late important case tried in the Court of General
Sessions, retired they stood 11 to 1 for his acquit-
tal. The one, stood "solitary and alone" in his
opinion, a refractory and crooked disciple. His
companions voted at what they deemed his obsti-
cated and some notion of smothering him, and
finally discovered that he abandoned a cigar.
Fourthly each arose himself with a banister or
Havanes, and at it they went, puff, puff, day and
night, until the room resembled a den of darkness
and the fog might have been cut out into shreds
dried and put away for domestic consumption. In
vain No. 1 coughed, talked, swore, begged, inter-
ceded, and at length went on his knees to his fellow
jurors. They were inexorable. It was his pleasure
to stand out, it was their's to smoke. Human
error could not stand it. He gave in, and the sup-
posed culprit was acquitted. Truly the old pro-
verb well says, "there are more ways of checking
a dog, than by giving him melted butter."—*Phil-
adelphia Times.*

Childhood is like a mirror—catching and re-
flecting fancies from all around it. Remember,
that an impious or profane thought uttered by a
parent's lip may operate upon a young heart like
a careless spray of water thrown upon polished
steel, staining it with rust, which no after scouring
can efface.

A Potable Hit.—A few days since a traveller
stepped into a bar located in a village in this
northernmost, and immediately after his entrance
pulled off his hat, coat and cravat; this done, he
cast a look at the Cashier, who was seated in a
corner, "calm as a summer's morning," and with
a commanding stroke of the head, said, "Sir,
had it not better be getting that water heated?"
The Cashier informed him that he was in the
wrong "shop." "You are in a bar, sir, not in a
barber's shop."

A Black, in!—A gentleman, a stranger, "dame-
an, they told me he was a SHAVING SHOP."

A Sneaking Blasphemy.—A fellow at school who
was always accustomed to begin his epistles after
certain manner, namely, by mentioning his own
health, and wishing the same blessing to those to
whom he was writing, thus began a letter to his
mother:

"Dear Mamma:
I am very poor in hand to inform you that I am
down sick with the mumps, and hope these few lines
will find you enjoying the same great blessing!"

United States Gold.—The produce of the gold
region in the United States, is estimated at more
than two millions of dollars per annum. Within
the last three years, there have been mined from
these mines \$3,377,550.

Arabian Language.—The Philadelphia Standard
says, some idea may be formed of the richness
of the Arabian language from the fact that it
contains one thousand different words for "seed,"
two hundred for "lion," four hundred for "serpent," and
so on. "A language to make war
or love in."

A Remarkable Blacksmith.—Mr. Barrett, the
blacksmith, recently delivered a lecture
before the Lyceum at Northampton, Massachusetts,
"which," says the Courier, "for literary beauty
and performance, astonished all who heard him."
Mr. Barrett is about 32 years of age, and still
continues his manual labor, and pursues his studies.
He is a master of more than fifty different
languages.

Marriage Harmony.—The two were really
worthy persons, only each of them, instead of
marrying, endeavored to convince the other; and on
of egotism to live in constant harmony never
could agree.

Formation of Character.—"Every thing that
happens to us leaves some trace behind it, every-
thing contributes immensely to form us."

Liberty.—"The invaluable happiness of liberty
consists, not in doing what one pleases, and what
circumstances may invite to, but in being able,
withal indifference or respect, to do in the direct
way what one regards as right and proper."

Deception.—"If we once begin deceiving, with
a view to good and useful purposes, we run the risk
of carrying it to excess."

Just Sayings.—"The noxious vapors pass over
the face of the silver moon, but it leaves no trace
behind, and its gentle splendor is unimpaired. The
face of the evil speaker may breathe the name of
the pure; but the flame of the pure is untainted by
the bacillus breath."

A New Town Affair.—"The inhabitants of a town
in Connecticut, it is said, have voted that whereas
the selling rum is profitable to the seller and un-
profitable to the town, the town will take the busi-
ness into their own hands. They accordingly ap-
pointed a man to sell spirits for them, voted him a
salary, ordered the select men to furnish the rum,
and directed the agent to register every man who
bought the rum and the quantity bought."

**A gentleman employed an Irishman to trim a
few fruit trees. The man went out in the morning
and on returning in the noon was asked whether he
completed his work. No, was his reply—but he**

had cut them all down, and was going to trim them
in the afternoon.

The two Farmers.—Two Farmers who were
neighbors, and their crops of early peas killed by the
frost. One of them came to console with the other
on their misfortune.
"Ah," cried he, "how unfortunate we have been
neighbor! Do you know that I have done nothing
but fret ever since. But bless me! you seem
to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now."
What are these?"

"These?" cried the other, "why these are what
I sowed immediately after my loss."
"What, come up already?" cried the fretter.
"Yes, while you was fretting I was working."
"What, and don't you fret when you have a
loss?"

"Not until I have repaired the mischief."
"Why then you have no need to fret at all."
"True replied the industrious gardener, and
that's the very reason; in truth, it is very pleasant
to have no longer reason to think of misfortune,
and is it not so when many might be repaired
by a little alacrity and energy?"

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. MANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this
place early in September, resolved on publishing a pa-
per of the above title and character, and appointed Dr.
John Dickson and D. R. Manally to conduct it. From
the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already
has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized
as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all
his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the
subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus
in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in
the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance
cause throughout the country, and that the paper may
soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! In you we make
a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thou-
sands of dollars are annually expended at saloons, at
circuses, at the race track, at groceries, where no pains
are spared, the luxury of reticence and ease forgotten,
and no labor deemed too severe to advance the inter-
ests of political despots, can you not do something in
a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philan-
thropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few,
very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—
The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part
of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particu-
larly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you
now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the
Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large
subscription be had, before the publication of it can be
justified.

TERMS.

The *Western Carolina Temperance Advocate* will be
published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each
number making eight pages, and will be furnished at
the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where sin-
gle copies are taken, the payment must be made avail-
ably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and
all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized Agents.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the
Public, that he still continues to carry on the busi-
ness of

CUTTING STONE.

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of
Spartanburg, near the old Charleston road, where he is
able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the
best grit, and on the shortest notice.

ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. HOUTSLOOPER, Stone-Cutter,
Spartanburg, Oct. 20th, 1840.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought ar-
ticles, directed to me at Spartanburg, will be punctually
attended to. J. H.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHOENIX
BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by
the afflicted in every part of the country, are now re-
ceived and for sale by the subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents,
Medina, Springs & Shankle, in Concord, N. C., are
also Agents for the same.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHOENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Me-
dicines have acquired, in curing almost every
disease to which the human frame is liable, is a
matter familiar with almost every intelligent per-
son. They became known by their trials—their
good works have testified for them—they did not
survive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilious
and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains,
Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstructed Head-
aches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Ap-
pearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick-
ness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every
kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in
all general Derangements of Health, these MEDIC-
INES have invariably proved a certain and
speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to
the most exhausted constitution. A single trial
will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BIT-
TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the
estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM
B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway,
New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the
face and signature of John Moffat.

THE LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—
Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according
to the size; and the PHOENIX BITTERS in bottles, at
\$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
CRESS & BOGER, of Spartanburg,
SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An
interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S
MEDICAL MANUAL," designed as a Domestic
Guide to Health—containing accurate information
concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the
most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT.
Apply to the Agents,
Spartanburg, N. C., October 16, 1840.

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.



PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte,
Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, un-
der the above title, to be edited and published by the
subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG
JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January
next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will
be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of
the best quality, and abridged to subscribers at \$2.50 in
advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or \$3 if
not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to
establish an organ at the birth place of American in-
dependence, through which the doctrines of the Demo-
cratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—
in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality
for which the *Alexanders*, the *Poles*, and their heroic
contemporaries perished, are to be maintained, and the
success of the Republic is to be secured. It will be
sustained chiefly with the Republican party of Meck-
lenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the sur-
rounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The *JEFFERSONIAN* will assume as its political creed,
those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines
set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—
believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of
these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing
our system of Government, were most qualified to hand
down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—
the best judges of what powers were delegated by and
what reserved to the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions,
the spirit of monopoly, which has been steadily, but
steadily increasing in the country from the formation
of our Government. The most odious feature in this
system is, that it robs the many, and enriches the few.
It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not
only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also
to control the commerce and business of the whole country—
extending a spirit of extravagance, which terminates in
premature ruin, and leads to the moral degradation of
the nation. This system must be thoroughly reformed
before we can hope to see settled property made
secure upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this
reform, will be one of the main objects of the *JEFFERSONIAN*.

It will war against exclusive privileges, or
partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by
our Legislature; and, therefore, will oppose the estab-
lishment of a United States Bank, except on improvements
by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff
System, and the new Federal scheme of the General
Government assuming to pay to foreign money chan-
gers the two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by
a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and
one which, from various causes, is every day assuming
more and more a menacing and awful aspect, the *JEFFERSONIAN*
will keep its readers regularly and accurately ad-
vised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It
must be evident to all candid observers, that the present
process of the South have interior been too much
upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of
being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid
to assist in awakening the People of the South to
the vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the *JEFFERSONIAN*
will be devoted to political discussion, the great inter-
ests of *Morals, Literature, Agriculture, and the Me-
chanical Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the choicest
selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light
reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable
and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, postage paid, to the
Editor of the *Jeffersonian*, Charlotte, N. C., will be
promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be
responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of
the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the
paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names
and subscriptions. J. W. H. HAMPTON.
November 6, 1840.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A. MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-
monthly newspaper under the above name, to be
devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by ad-
ditional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in
Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern
Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals,
and Government, embracing the nature and uses
of money, and a history of the origin and progress
of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the
newspapers of the day, with a summary of news cur-
rently compiled, forming an accurate history of passing
events.

Avoiding all personal allusions, this paper, while
it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine
itself chiefly to the discussion of facts and principles,
leaving the reader portions of political controversy to
young hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner
upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number
making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of
each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a
book containing a history of the times with much more
useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.
No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be
sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.
To those who will collect and forward ten dollars, an ad-
ditional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward sub-
scription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free of postage.
As to the postage on this paper will be but one
cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power
of every man to procure all the important news, and a
vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One
Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

BEING DESIROS FOR SALE.

I have for sale, at my establishment, the WIL-
MINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for
persons desirous of embarking in the printing busi-
ness, than at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be
made post paid.

December 11, 1840. F. C. HILL.

Taken Up and Committed.
TO the Jail of Davidson County,
on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who
belongs to Henry Strickland, who
lives near Springfield in the State of
Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five
and seven inches high—had on when committed
Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.
W. W. MACK, Jailor,
October 17, 1840.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Largest Subscription in the World!!

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a ba-
sis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its
ample means will be always employed to make it equal
as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal pub-
lished. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pur-
suing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best
interests of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly NEU-
TRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION, and
the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not
an article will appear in its pages, which should not
find place at every fire-side.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of
the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It
has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its
list embraces over 31,000 subscribers, extending
from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all inter-
ests and classes of the republic. Each number of the
Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo. Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the pa-
per for a whole year. The general character of the
Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great
variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.,

Together with articles on
Science, Fine Arts, Health, Commerce,
Mechanics, Literature,
Agriculture, Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures, Education,
Foreign News, Amusements, Facets,
New Publications, Honorable Poetical Articles,
Morality, The Drama,
Medicine, City Matters,
The Silk Culture, Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance, The Markets,
Family Circle, The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men, Correct Prices Current,
Lost Inventive Banks, Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe, History,
The Classics, Philosophy.

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family
Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe,
as interesting a variety as can be found in any other
Journal, embracing subjects for

Farmers, Mechanics,
Tradesmen, Artisans,
Merchants, Men of Leisure,
Teachers, Students,
And every Class of our Country.

THE COURIER may always be DEPENDED UP-
ON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a
notice in its columns. It will always FAITHFULLY
FURNISH ITS AGREEMENTS.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole
range of the current literature of Europe, and our Cor-
respondents at home embrace many of the best Writers
of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of
unparalleled interest and value, will follow in constant
succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popu-
lar Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are im-
ported; so that country readers may have the most
popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar, or
other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid
for separately would cost more than the price of sub-
scription. This perfected arrangement is to be found
in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

The price of the COURIER is only \$2 in ad-
vance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier,
a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and ad-
dress it to us. The Postmasters will graciously po-
stally remit, for we wish them to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for
one year, provided the money be sent us free of post-
age and discount, for \$15.

Ten Dollars will procure by mail each copy gratis.
Three copies for five dollars.
\$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will be obliged by
remitting arrangements and new subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MARCH 10, 1841.

Beef,	8 a 10	Iron,	4 1/2 a 7
Bacon,	3 1/2 a 4 1/2	Lard,	8 a 10
Bonny (pork),	40 a	Molasses,	50 a 62 1/2
Do (apple),	30 a 35	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 1/2 a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart),	12 a
Bacon, (crown),	10 1/2 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown),	10 a 12 1/2
Corn, (crown),	8 a 10	Do (white),	18 a 20
Coffee, (crown),	25 a	Salt, (rock),	\$1 25 a \$1 50
Flour,	11 a 18	Do (sack),	\$3 75 a \$4 00
Feathers,	35 a 37 1/2	Starch, (blue),	10 a
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	25 a 30
Do Oil,	100 a	Whiskey,	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 6, 1841.

Beef, (pork),	45 a 50	Feathers,	35 a 40
Do (apple),	40 a 45	Lard,	8 a 10
Bacon,	7 a 8	Molasses,	25 a 30
Beeswax,	15 a 20	Nails,	6 1/2 a 7
Butter,	15 a 25	Salt, (sack),	7 1/2 a
Bale Rope,	8 a 9	Do (sack),	\$2 50 a \$2 75
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 15	Sugar, (brown),	8 1/2 a 12
Corn,	8 a 10	Do (white),	18 a 20
Cotton, (crown),	5 a 11	Do (sack),	16 a
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (sack),	18 a 20
Corn,	40 a 50	Flaxseed, (sack),	4 1/2 a 6 1/2
Candles,	15 a	Wheat,	85 a
Flaxseed,	110 a 115	Whiskey,	35 a
Flour,	\$1 50 a \$3 50	Wool,	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

Beef, (pork),	3 a 5	Flour,	85 a 95
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Lard, (pork),	11 a 12 1/2
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Rice, (100 lbs),	\$4 a \$5 1/2
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Corn, (crown),	8 a 10	Salt, (sack),	\$2 75
Corn, (crown),	40 a 50	Do (sack),	\$7 1/2 a \$1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., MARCH 10, 1841.

Beef,	8 a	Cotton,	8 1/2 a 11
Bacon,	9 a 10	Corn,	8 a 10
Butter,	18 a 25	Flour,	\$6 50
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Bagging,	21 a 28	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	Molasses,	45 a 50
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the
subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co.,
N. C. W. E. BURAGE
February 21, 1840.